DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

The News from Georgia.

We have received our Augusta exchanges up to Sunday last, from which we copy the following:

From the Constitutionalist.

THE SITUATION.

Latest accounts represent that the main body of the enemy is vigorously pushing through Millen shaping his course for the coast.

The Yankees near Grahamville have made no further demonstrations, but are fortifying under cover of their gunboats. The Charleston *Mercury* states that the infantry engaged on the Federal side, in the recent engagement, consisted of four regiments of white, and four of colored troops. The slaughter of the assailants was much greater than at first reported. An officer counted two hundred of their dead, and between eleven and twelve hundred wounded left on the field. Well may the gallant Georgians and others who took part in the conflict be proud of their success.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York Daily News gives the following particulars of Sherman's forces which left Atlanta, and which, he says, were "blabbed out" by certain officers of Sherman's staff whilst drunk.

The army consisted of the following troops on leaving Atlanta:

14th Corps	9 000
15th Corps	10,000
17th Corps	9 000
20th Corps	10 000
Cavalry	10.000
Total	47,000
Guns	160

The cavalry are well mounted, the best horses formerly in this section, having been sent them.

The Quartermaster of the 85th New York regiment informed the Provost Marshal at this place (Augusta) that the 14th and 20th Corps combined did not exceed 14,000 men all told.

From the Chronicle and Sentinel.

SHERMAN'S COURSE.

The ascertained fact that the advance of Sherman's army has reached Millen, settles the question as to the general direction of his movements. It is towards Savannah or its vicinity, as foreshadowed by Northern intimations. The route or routes to be pursued, and the disposition of his forces, are matters yet to be cleared up.

He may move with his whole army direct to Savannah by the old road from Augusta, which runs with the Central Railroad. Or he may move across Scriven county and Beaufort district, in South Carolina, crossing the Savannah river, so as to form a junction with Foster's reinforcements from the coast, at Grahamville, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Or again, he may divide his army and march a section by each route.

Foster's advance on Grahamville, and the fact of his throwing up signal rockets, and balloons with calcium lights attached for some days past, seem to indicate that he expected Sherman to join him there, that this was the original programme, but that Sherman has failed to come to time.

The point to be gained by reaching Grahamville, would be to cut off the reinforcements which might be sent from this and other points for the relief of Savannah, and to secure a base of supplies. Commanding the railroad before the arrival of those reinforcements, Savannah might be at Sherman's mercy. He would then have Port Royal for a base, from which he could obtain ammunition with all other supplies, and also reinforcements, before proceeding to the accomplishment of the ultimate object of his campaign—the capture of Savannah or perhaps Charleston.

The obvious advantages to be gained, render it highly probable that Port Royal is the point at which Sherman is now aiming, and has been since he left Atlanta. The abortive attempt of Foster to reach the Charleston and Savannah Road at Grahamville, strongly confirms this veiw. Placing the map before him, the reader will see that Sherman has been pursing almost a straight line from Atlanta to Grahamville.

Sherman would hardly be willing to risk a battle before Savannah, with only the supplies he might have left at the end of his march to rely upon. He knows that the casualties of battle might deprive him of these, and leave him without resources. His known caution and skill as a General, would, therefore, lead us to expect that he would provide against such a risk, by first securing a base of supplies within his reach, which would be Grahamville and Port Royal

In view then of all these considerations, the most probable conjecture is that Sherman, whatever feints he may make, will aim to reach the point where Foster is now waiting for him. This, too, is his shortest and most practicable route to the coast, and the country through which he would pass would afford an abundant supply of forage and provision.

With such an array of military genius and talent, with such Generals as Beauregard, Bragg, Hardee and Smith opposing Sherman—watching his movements and ready to defeat his plans—we do not deem it necessary to offer our advice as to the measures necessary to be adopted.

We will only indulge in the editoral privilege of speculating as to what will be done, for the encouragement of our readers. We venture to say that the roads which Sherman's army will have to travel will be obstructed with a variety of impediments.—That our invincible cavalry will continue to hang upon his flanks, harassing his march, hemming in his foraging parties, and making his journey as dangerous and uncomfortable as possible. That forces will be sent out in his front to dispute and retard his progress, if not to defeat him. And that before he shall reach the coast, he will have to confront an army which will surprise him, and will be able to route his hosts, horse, foot and dragoon.

From the Augusta Register.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday evening who left Milledgeville on Tuesday morning. He says the State House, Executive Mansion and Milledgeville Hotel have not been burned. The depot, Penitentiary and Arsenal were all the buildings that were burned. They burn all granaries and cotton they find in the country, and kill or carry off

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864. VOL. I—No. 267.

every living thing that could possibly serve for food. The country is left a barren waste. Many families that one week ago were comparatively wealthy have not now the means of sustenance.

But the most hellish deeds that the infernal demons committed remain to be told. We are informed that the incarnate devils ravished some of the finest ladies in the town. We pen the paragraph with horror. Our blood runs cold as we write. We would forbear doing so, but we wish our people to know the destiny that awaits them if the villains are allowed to continue their invasion of the country. One of their unfortunate victims was, we learn, consigned to the asylum on Monday. Her reason tottered beneath the load of wounded honor, and the poor victim is ruined forever. How long! oh, how long is our country to be insulted by these savages? In the name of justice and humanity we urge our people to vindicate their honor. We have a heavy score against our foemen; blood will scarcely obliterate the record. There have been deeds committed by these God-forsaken wretches, that should cause the heavens to peal the thunder cry of vengeance, and the earth to open and swallow the wretches, as it did the wicked Korah. But the earth would spew out such wretches; the sea would disgorge them. Hell is scarce fit to domicile them.

To our armies we would say write on your battle-flags, in broad, black letters, AVENGE THE HONOR OF OUR WOMEN! Let it be emblazoned before the eye of every soldier, and in the hour of conflict let it be the battle-cry that goads our men on to deeds of valor which will crush out the foe, and leave not a vestige of them save a great stench in the land. At the sight of those words the guilty hounds who have ruined our homes and despoiled our women of their honor, will quail and sink as before a mighty whirlwind, and the righteous indignation of an outraged people will overwhelm them. Then thunder it over the land until the rocks shall echo back the sound and the hils reverberate the echo and every heart be filled with the fires of vaengence.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Sherman and his Campaign.

Sherman's campaign, which was daringly conceived, has been timidly prosecuted. Instead of that bold dash into an unarmed State, which was expected to prove resistless by its impetuosity, and to disperse opposition before it could gather, we have cautious reconnoissances, timid feints, and slow movements.—The trouble has been not so much to resist or avoid Sherman, as to find him. He left Atlanta on the 13th of October. On the 25th he evacuated Milledgeville. On the 27th he was supposed to be at Sandersville; a distance of about 125 miles in two weeks of time, since leaving Atlanta, without any important object gained on the way.

This tardy and unsuccessful march reveals the difficulties with which Sherman has found himself confronted. That they were in a great measure unexpected by him we are bound to suppose. They have gathered strength, too, by his own delays. In his case, caution has proved the parent of danger. It has given us time to concentrate our means of resistance, and to obstruct his path with daily increasing obstacles Sherman seems to have realized his peril, and to be concerned now only to make his escape. The hero has turned fugitive. Renouncing his anticipated conquests—passing by Macon after a weak and irresolute attempt at capture, shying from Augusta altogether, he is solicitous only to worm his way between, and hasten to the sea.

Should he succeed in his last and forlorn endeavor—should he manage to escape to the coast by outrunning or evading his pursuers, his most complete success in this regard would be a "most lame and impotent conclusion" to his grand undertaking. It will be a manifest, palpable, humiliating defeat. Sherman, when he set out, had far different designs from that of merely reaching the Atlantic shore. The change of base would be but an incident of his enterprise. Nay, in itself, and of itself it would be a great and damaging *inconvenience* to him. Could he succeed in securely possessing himself of the interior cities of Georgia, a station on the coast in railway connection with the interior, would be eminently advantageous to him. With Macon and Augusta in his hands Savannah and the Savannah river and the interlying railroads would complete his felicity. But failing in his hopes in the up-country, the sea shore is desirable only as affording him a refuge from his present peril. When arrived there, he will be where he does not wish to be, and whence his first care will be to get away. He will have only made such a raid as Kilpatrick did, when setting out from the Rappahannock to capture Richmond, he retreated down into the Peninsula for safety; whence he was compelled to return from his bootless enterprise, to his place of setting out, by the aid of *transports!*

Sherman had no purpose when he started, nor has he now, of abandoning his own Military Department The campaign he is on, is his own conception; and no general, put in charge of a great Department, has been ever known to abdicate his position to play second in some other. It was not Sherman's object to make his way to the Atlantic to assist Meade, leaving Thomas there to win far higher honors and responsibilities in the West.—If he shall succeed in penetrating the circle that now surrounds him, and escaping to Port Royal, his first anxiety, like Kilpatrick's, will be for ships to take him away. Steam to Annapolis, and steam to Nashville, if Nashville be not already fallen, will all be too slow to quiet his impatience and to mollify his chagrin. While his own course through Georgia will have been that of an arrow through the air, or a ship over the sea, leaving no track behind; while his exploits and his honors will have been those of the baffled fox hounded from the barnyard, or the disappointed wolf chased and pelted by the shepherds; he will return to Tennessee to find Hood, we trust, in possession of the State. He will return to find that his campaign into Georgia, so boastfully entered upon, has but lost the territories won by his predecessors.

We do not by any means share in the idea expressed by some, that Sherman's purpose was to make a lodgment on the Atlantic, for co-operation with Grant. Nor do we share in the feeling that such lodgment, if effected by his present movement, will be a blow to our fortunes. There has never been a time when Sherman could not have carried his army to Grant by a shorter and better route, and in less time than by his present road. Two weeks from Atlanta found him only half way to the coast. Comparatively unimpeded at first, in an open and firm country, with no stream that could not be forded, he has made the speed we have stated. The rest of his journey will be through a sea of troubles. Swamps, and marshes, and rivers, and artificial causeways, obstructed and defended at all points; his front, his flanks, and his rear, assailed night and day by large and increasing armies, he will have to make his road and fight his way, if *he can.* Suppose he shall be successful. Suppose he shall even make his past speed. Four weeks will have elapsed from the day when he set out from Atlanta to that on which he takes refuge at Beaufort or some other, with the remains of his army. How many of his soldiers will have been killed and captured on the way; how many will have straggled and deserted; how many will have broken down under the marching and fightings and vigils; only the official reports may tell. They will number many thousands. Four weeks in time, and many thousands of men, will have been expended, to place a foot-sore and weary army in an Atlantic port. A sea-voyage of 600 miles along our most dangerous coast, and around our stormiest capes, would remain to be made, and made in the tempestuous season of the year, before Sherman's forces might reach Grant. What fleet of transports, and what length of time, would be required, the reader may estimate.

It is obviously not supposable that Sherman's march was undertaken to effect a junction with Grant. It is not probable, if he shall succeed in reaching the salt, but having failed to accomplish his main object, that he will tarry in the East for Meade's sake. He will hasten, as we have said, back to Tennessee, as fast as paddle-wheels and driving wheels can bear him on. He will not take the near cut through Georgia, as his way back! He would sail the continent first!

But we fervently trust that Sherman will never see the Atlantic. His situation is already full of peril to him, full of hope to us. His own people have hushed their vain prophecies and extravagant boastings of success, and have sunk into silence and into terror. They are alarmed that he is so slow in making his appearance on the coast. They have left caring for the cities he was to have conquered, and are trembling for *him.*

Our own people, however, are staking too much on the capture of Sherman. Many speak as if a great positive calamity will have befallen us, if Sherman shall have reached the sea. That is not the true view. A great opportunity will have escaped us for a brilliant and inestimable success. In that view, we shall have suffered a great misfortune. But Sherman will nevertheless have suffered a defeat and failure, full of shame to him and of advantage to us. Not only the thousands of his men whom, at the least, we shall capture and destroy, will be so much gained, but he will have lost the last weeks of the campaign, and given to Hood an opportunity of incalculable value to us. We hope for the very largest measure of success against Sherman; we are thankful for what is already secure.

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1. 1864.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6-3taw2m

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,
Also, a Portable Steam Saw *Mill* Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

WE are now prepared to supply any quantity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Ag't F. K. Company.

☞ Specimens of Paint and Oil may be seen at the Store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2 eod2w

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 13.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered by the Federal authorities at any place, prior to November 25th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported at any parole camp, either east or west of the Mississippi River, at any time prior to November 1st, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

RO. OUBD,
dec 5-d6t Agent of Exchange.

IRON WORKS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

WE offer our Forge and Fiirst Class Mills for sale—excellent water power Mills, new. Forge newly repaired, capable of making 1,600 to 1,200 lbs. Blooms per day—reserving a small interest in the Forge. We will take Confederate money, Negroes, Cotton or Tobacco, in payment.

The property is on Tom's Creek, near the Mt. Airy road, 30 miles from Salem, in Surry county.
Address SHEEK & GILLAM,
dec 5-d6t Tom's Crock P. O.

PARRAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL.

HAVING by careful experiment altered and greatly improved the character of our Oil, we now offer for sale an article of Lubricating Oil for Cotton Factories which has no superior in the Confederacy. It does not gum or chill. This Oil we guarantee with careful trial to be the best and cheapest Oil for fine machinery in the South. As the undersigned gives his personal attention to the preparation of the Oil, it shall not deteriorate in quality but rather improve.

Refers to Agents Rockfish and Beaver Creek Manufacturing Cos., Fayetteville, N. C., who pronounce it a very superior Oil.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Ag't F. K. Company.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2-eod2w

INSPECTION NOTICE.

In accordance with Par. I, General Orders No. 81, A. & I. G. O.—current series, all persons in 5th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 50 years, holding certificates of permanent exemption "by reason of disability, also those assigned to light duty", will report at the following times and places for inspection:

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	Dec. 2, 3.
Wake	Raleigh,	" 5, 6, 7.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 9, 10.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 12, 13, 14.
Warren,	Warrenton,	" 16.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 19, 20.

Prompt compliance with the notice is expected, and any person or persons failing to attend, will be subject to arrest by Conscript Guard and forwarded for re-examination by Select Board at Camp Holmes.

Where the party is unable on account of sickness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented, which must contain the exact physical condition of the party—the nature and extent of the disease or wound.

WM. M. SWANN,
nov 30fd12t Capt. & Inspector 5th Dist.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Nov. 26, 1864.

THE following named men, formerly employed by Messrs. Jones, Mendenhall & Co, North Carolina, and detailed by special order 233, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 28, 1864, with orders to report to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, will so report forthwith, otherwise they will subject themselves to the penalties attached to disobedience of the order detailing them.

J T Leak, Sidney Crane, J H Thayer,
L. V. Brown, Alb't Armfield, Jesse Riblin,
W. Robeson, J C Kinney, Joseph Horah,
Milton Wood, J R Barton, W H Tureton,
J L Campbel, Z L Ledbetter, J M Ramsey,
S T Stack, H W Weisner.

By order of Chief of Ordnance,
dec 2-dt —— Lt. Col. & Ass't.

NOTICE.

To refugees and others in search of a safe, cheap and pleasant locality to settle in.

FOR SALE.

The delightful and commodious residence lately occupied by Judge Shipp, situated in the town of Hendersonville, Henderson county, N. C. he out buildings are complete, the grounds ornamental and attractive, and about 7 acres in extent. Price—$27,000.

There will also be sold in connection with the above, if desired, a farm of about 75 acres, within one mile of the town, partly cleared and partly in orginal growth Possession given when desired.

There is upon the lot an office lately used as a law office.

For particulars address Rev. N. C. HUGHES, Hendersonville, N. C., or GRAHAM DAVES, Raleigh, N. C. dec 2-d6t

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, Dec. 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19.

ALL members of the Senior Reserves of N. C, who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay. County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
dec2 d6t A. A. Gen'l.

Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel, Conservative, and Wilmington Journal copy one week.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN, about 53 years old, who is a good Engineer. Apply to
CHAS. H. CUTHBERT.
Raleigh, Dec. 3-d6t*

OLD STATE BONDS AND COUPONS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

5,000 Old N. C. Bonds,
7,000 Old N. C. Coupons,
FOR SALE.
10 Shares N. C. Railroad Stock,
5 do. Wilmington & Weldon do.,
5,000 Deep River and Cape Fear Bonds,
5,000 Wilmington City Bonds,

OLD STATE BONDS AND COUPONS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

5,000 Old N. C. Sixes,
7,500 Old Coupons,
30,000 7-30 Notes,
10,000 Confederate States Bonds, 8 per cents.
THOMAS BRANCH & SON,
dec 3 d3t Raleigh.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60,00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all

MUSIC,

Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

I SHALL HIRE OUT, FOR the ensuing year, on the 29th instant, at the *Market House* in Raleigh, FOURTEEN EXCELLENT NEGRO *MEN*, unless they are previously disposed of Persons wishing to hire, can apply to WILL. A. BLOUNT, SEN.
dec 6-d10t

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $600, No 2,123. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
nov 7-d3t T. F. SCOTT.

FOR RENT,
FOR 1865.

A pleasant Family Residence, in this city, situated two hundred yards east of Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The Residence contains five rooms; supplied with gas; an excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden, containing nearly an acre of land. Possession given first of January next. Apply to
nov 19-dtf J. KINSEY.

Petersburg Express copy six times and send bill to this office.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON and after this date, all boxes which are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for the N. C. troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES,
nov 25 d12t Assistant Sup't.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE FOR 1865.

A No. 1 COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for a small family, and a BOY who has been accustomed to waiting in the house. Must come well recommended. Apply at
nov 23-dtf THIS OFFICE.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which men the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

FOR SALE.

$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of them authorized before the War.
nov 14-dtf W. H. JONES.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of North Carolina, for an act of Incorporation of the *Confederate Newspaper* Establishment, at Raleigh.
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1864.—d30t

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.

Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 21-40t. Oaks, N. C.

WANTED,

To rent for the next year, a GOOD FARM in Rowan or adjoining counties, sufficient for ten or fifteen hands.

I have for hire on the most reasonable terms for the remainder of this year, and probably the next, FOUR LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMEN, without children. A good cook, washer and ironer, also a lady's Chamber Servant and two good field hands. Address J. J. K.
Care of Col. T. J. SUMNER,
nov 30-d6t* Company Shops.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, will be held at the Executive Office, on SATURDAY the 10th inst.
CHAS. MANLY, Secretary.
Raleigh, Dec. 3d-d6t

NOTICE.

Our Senior Partner, who will sojourn in Raleigh for several weeks, will buy and sell Coin and Bullion, Bank Notes of this State, and Treasury Notes of Virginia and North Carolina, and Exchange on England and the principal cities of the Southern Confederacy. Also, State and Railroad Bonds and Coupons of the same, separately.

He may be found at the Book-store of Mr. H. D. Turner, corner of Fayetteville and Newbern streets. Persons visiting the city on business, are invited to call on him.

THOS. BRANCH & SON,
of Petersburg.
Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1864.—d2w

State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Bulletin and Greensboro' Citizen copy dailies six times, others 2 weeks, and send bills to this office.

TAX IN KIND!

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.
nov 19-dtw&wtd

Standard, Daily Conservative and Daily Progress copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold in front of our Sales Room, on Tuesday, 13th December,

THIRTY VALUABLE NEGROES,

consisting of men and women. Among them a good Blacksmith, and one good Shoe Maker—a number of young women, girls, boys and children; Cooks, House servants and field hands. Taking all together, the most valuable and desirable lot of Negroes that have been offered in this market.

Persons in want of valuable young servants, would do well to attend this sale, as it affords a rare opportunity to supply themselves. They are sold for no fault.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchant's and Aucts.
dec 6-dtilldec 13

FOR RENT,

WILL be rented, at public auction, on the 17th inst., on the premises, a very neat House, with 6 rooms, tolerably well furnished, with three acres of land attached, and located in a desirable part of the village of Chapel Hill, N. C.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.
dec 6-dtd

Conservative copy till day, and Petersburg Express twice, and forward bills to this office.

140 HEAD OF SHEEP, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock, m., we will sell One Hundred and Forty Head of good stock Sheep, to the highest bidder. They may be seen by calling on Mr. E. Smith.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
dec. 3-4t Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale, in the town of Oxford, Granville county, N. C., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, Fifty unserviceable Government Animals. Terms—Cash.

W. N. ALLEN,
B'd Ag't Q. M. Dep't.
Oxford, Dec. 2-dtd

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the 15th day of DECEMBER next, at the DEEP RIVER ARMOR, or COTON MILLS, ½ MILE FROM JAMESTOWN DEPOT, we will sell at Public Auction, the following articles of machinery, viz:

TURNING LATHES, DRILL-PRESSES, SMOOTHING, SLABBING AND BORING MACHINES, SHAFTING, HANGERS AND PULLEYS, of various sizes and kinds.

A large lot of BELTING, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, and about TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the articles are all disposed of. Terms—CASH.

MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER.
Greensboro', Nov. 29-d12t

AUCTION SALES.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. the 7th, at 11 o'clock, we will offer for sale in front of our Sales Room,

$25 000 WAKE COUNTY BONDS,
$4,500 CONFEDERATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
$5 000 N. C. NOTES, (Fundable in '66)
10 HHDS. NO 1 LEAF TOBACCO,
4,000 LBS. ROUND IRON, ¾ to 3 inch.
1.000 DO PLANTATION DO.
5 500 FINE CIGARS, "Vance" Brand,
10 SETS CAMP CASES,
2 FINE CARPETS,
4 PAIRS DAMASK CURTAINS, (a Fine Article)
4 PRS. FINE LACE DO.,
1 SPLENDID NEW SOLE LEATHER TRUNK,
1 CASE POCKET SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
1 DO. CUPPING INSTRUMENTS,
BLACK SEWING SILK,
BLACK FLAX THREAD,
A LOT OF JARS AND CROCKERY,

ALSO, several Negroes will be sold at 12 o'clock, and a lot of Dry Virginia Salt.

One Bale ⅞ Domestic,
10 Sets White Handle Table Knives,
2 Fine Sewing Machines,
1 Bag Pepper,
1 Bag Spice,
One Fine Parlor Stove,
3 Barrels No. 1 Soft Soap,
15 Dozen 4 Inch Hand Saw Files,
5 " Mill Saw Files, 14 and 15 Inch,
One Cask Rice.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, Dec. 3d, '64-d3t

FOR SALE.

On the 14th day of December, 1864, the perishable property belonging to the Estate of Samuel W. Branch, dec'd, late of Halifax county, consisting of ten or fifteen head of Mules and Horses, seventy-five fat Hogs, eight or ten Sows and Pigs, sixty head of Sheep, fifteen or twenty head of Cattle, five or six hundred barrels of Corn, the Fodder and Shucks from the same, one hundred bales of Cotton, Farming Utensils of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be offered at public sale at the late residence of said deceased.

The plantation on which the deceased resided, will also be rented out for the ensuing year.—Bonds with two good sureties, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of purchasers.

JNO. R. BRANCH,
B. F. GARY, } Executors.
dec 3-dtd

FOR RENT.

On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, I will rent on the premises, my HOUSE AND LOT at Wake Forest College, for the year 1865, to the highest bidder.

The House is brick, with 8 good rooms, and an excellent Kitchen and all necessary out houses.—The lot contains three acres, with a large, rich garden, and a well of pure water.

Possession given January 1st.

SAMUEL S. BIDDLE.
Forestville, N. C., Nov. 30-d7t

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. 11, $12.50; No. 1, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

From Hood's Army.

The Richmond papers received yesterday, contain the accounts from the Northern papers, of which we have published telegraphic summaries. It is amusing to read the inconsistencies they contain. They say that an exceedingly obstinate battle was fought at Franklin, commencing at 4 p. m. on Thursday, the 30th. They claim to have repulsed Hood with great loss to him, Gen. Schofield says five or six thousand, while the Federal loss is estimated at only a fourth of this; that is to say, twelve to fifteen hundred. As a curious consequence of this "victory," the Federal troops fell back with such precipitation, that by 8 o'clock next morning, they were in line of battle within *three miles of Nashville*, and had burned the bridges behind them. Nashville is 19 miles from Franklin, so that the victorious Federals fled *sixteen miles* from the battle-field the same night!—The pursuit seems to have been as vigorous as the fight; for the dispatches of Friday say that Hood's men had already got up, and that the skirmishing had commenced, with the prospect of a great and immediate battle.

It is nonsense to talk of "victory" when such are the events that follow. We have no doubt that Hood has gained a great success. Considering the source through which the news comes, it is extremely satisfactory.—One more "victory" over Hood, such as the Yankees are telling of, and Nashville will be free again. We await our own reports with interest, but without anxiety. Schofield did not take time to look behind him, so that his estimate of Hood's losses is wildly conjectured, if not knowingly false. Never before did victorious heroes fly like his! The accounts represent the battle as in Hood's favor until about dark. Generals Baker and Cox had been driven out of their works, when a flank movement of Schofield is alleged to have restored and won the fight.

The *Conservative* of yesterday foots up 4,000 as *all* the State officers at present exempt from Confederate conscription. The statement is wholly unreliable and inexcusably so. The *Conservative* hazards its reputation as a truthful and intelligent paper by putting forth such a statement. We regret that we are obliged to contradict its statement in such specific terms. When we say the *Conservative* sets this 4,000 as the exempt State officers, we mean that it does so by innuendo. Now we assert that there are of Militia officers and Justices of the Peace alone exempt, *over five thousand*—and the *Conservative* has ample opportunity to know the fact. This number are exempt because of their offices—specifically—and the officers are not counted twice, as is most erroneously stated.

We repeat, that 13,000 State officers—a full army division—are exempted as necessary in North Carolina; and the Legislature is adding to them—and the *Conservative* party are responsible for it, and for the necessity of keeping in the mechanics and farmers.

Stick to the truth, brother *Conservative*. Be "strait" about that, however crooked otherwise.

The Georgia News.

We publish in another column, the latest news received by mail from Georgia, taken from the Augusta papers of the 4th. From these extracts it will be seen, that at that time it was believed Sherman was below Milen with the main body of his forces, which place they occupied on the 24. The Savannah *Republican* in speaking of his movements, says that the "whereabouts of Sherman's main body has been satisfactorily ascertained, and his movements indicate anything but decision of purpose as to his destination. Without entering into particulars, we would simply say that the signs are that many people who have been unduly alarmed at the idea of his taking them in his line of march, will be agreeably disappointed." The *Republican* also states that "important movements are on foot to meet him wherever he may go, but these will be developed at the proper time."

The News.

The Richmond papers of Monay say the day previous was not disturbed by the report of a hostile gun around that city.

Official information was received in Richmond on Sunday, from Georgia, that the column of Sherman's army which has been operating in the neighborhood of Macon, has disappeared, it is believed, to rejoin the main army near Millen. Information received from official and other sources, seems to indicate that Sherman's objective point is Darien, near the mouth of the Altamaha river, fifty miles south of Savannah.

"THE KEY-STONE."—This is the title of a new monthly Masonic Magazine, published in this city by Wm. B. Smith & Co., the first number of which we find on our table this morning. It contains a number of articles interesting and instructive to the Craft, and may be made a vehicle of much useful information to the Fraternity. Price $10 for six months.

This is the week for the payment of the General Confederate Tax, for the year 1864, in the Raleigh district. Tax payers will do well to bear this in mind and govern themselves accordingly.

Conscription and Exempts in South Carolina.

We make the following extracts from the message of Gov. Bonham of South Carolina, showing how faithfully and thoroughly the conscipt act has been carried out in that State, and how few men have been claimed for exemption as State officers. It has become a stereotyped phrase here, that "North Carolina has been raked as with a fine tooth comb" by the conscript officers, while in other States, the law has been very imperfectly and partially enforced, thus causing this State to furnish more than her just quota of troops for the war. And it has also been claimed that an untruthful representation of the number of State exempts has been made, to the detriment of North Carolina. The statements made by the Governor of South Carolina tell the facts so far as that State is concerned, which we here subjoin:

There can be no just complaint that South Carolina has withheld too large a proportion of her population for State officers. No State has put a larger proportion of her arms-bearing population into the field. With a voting population of about forty seven thousand, she has furnished at least sixty-five thousand troops to the Confederate army.

I have not claimed under the conscript acts, from Confederate service, Militia officers, Magistrates, Deputy Clerks and various other officers within that age. Indeed, the whole number claimed by the State, and not exempted by Confederate authority, will not exceed eighty-six, with the exception of the Soldiers' Boards of Relief between 45 and 50, and these I have claimed only until the meeting of the Legislature.

So rigidly have the conscript acts been enforced in this State, that one of our most important State enterprises, the Card Factory, was recently embarrassed by the threatened withdrawal by the Confederate authorities of the operatives in it, though there were but three subject to conscription. Although not State officers, I felt it my duty to protect them, to prevent a suspension of the work.

The State has done her whole duty to the Confederate Government.

On the subject of negotiations, Governor Bonham says:

Those in whom the treaty-making power of the Confederate Government resides, have done all they can with propriety to show the North and the world that we are desirous of peace. The President of the United States, on the other hand, has repeatedly declared that there can be no peace without submission on our part, and reconstruction.

A people, who, under such circumstances, could be induced to persist in efforts to obtain peace, outside of the constitutional mode, are already subjugated. Such a course, with the blood of their sons and brothers still moist on their soil—the wrongs of their outraged women still unavenged—the ruins of their residences and granaries still smoking, would be unbecoming the great Confederate people who, four years since, with so much unanimity and enthusiasm, resolved to maintain at every cost their right to abolish their former government, "and to establish a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." We can obtain no peace that would not degrade us, except such as we shall secure by the defeat of our enemies.

In this great cause, which requires the exercise of wisdom, prudence and firmness, I invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon your deliberations.

A list of Confederate prisoners of war from North Carolina, who died between Point Lookout and Savannah, copied from the rolls of the returned prisoners. The names of a large number were erased from the rolls, without marginal remarks. It is presumed that some or all of these died before the time of embarkation.

C B McGwaon, 3d—Oct 31, Ft Monroe; J A Moore, 51st—do; B Moffett, 24th; J R Mann, 45th; J Pullum, 45th, Nov 11th—Port Royal; John Patterson, 8th—Oct 30th, Ft Monroe; J Pitman, 51st—Nov 2, do; Isaac Thorpe, 42d—Nov 4, do; John Epley, 9th Nov at sea; J W Bobbee, 31st—Nov 14th, Hilton Head; Dame Ware, 51st—Ft Monroe; M C Sutes, 57th—Nov 3, do; Wm Porter 26th—Nov 9th, at sea; Joseph Brees, 9th—Nov 6, Ft Monroe; W A Perry, Nov 12, Hilton Head; John C Talbott, 57th—Nov 11, do; J Summers, 21st—Nov 5, Ft Monroe; W L Chrisey 24th—Nov 18th, Hilton Head; Geo R Guffy, 18th—Nov 6, Ft Monroe; Thomas Green, 55th—Nov 12th, Port Royal; Thomas Goodson, 11th—Nov 1, Ft Monroe; John F Heath, 18th—Nov 3 do; W H Jackson, 1st (cav) Nov 4th, do; W F Jolley, 11th—Nov 14th, Port Royal; John McCarter, 35th—Nov 10th, at sea; F A Barnes, 32d—Oct 5th, in prison; Wm Best, 1st—Nov 12th, Port Royal; E Custrom, 6th, Nov 24, Ft Monroe; M D Drum, 32d—Nov 6th, do; John Eubanks, 24th—Nov 2d, do; W R Ford, 3d—do; S C Goodwin, 7th—Oct 29th, Point Looksut.

The following exchanged soldiers from N. Carolina died in Savannah since 20th ult.:

Nov 20th—S L Witherspoon, Co B, 1st J E Cebb, Co H, 34th; Maxwell Johnson, Co F, 23d; Nov 23d—J D Phillips, 3d (cav); J M Edwards, Co I, 61st; Nov 24th—Thaddeus B Messer, Co C, 25th; Nov 25th—B W Bunch, Co E, 8th; Sergt P H Bender, Co F, 66th; Nov 27th—T F Williams, Co H, 3d (cav); Wm C Musgrave, Co D, 67th regt.

New Advertisements.

Dr. F. J. Haywood advertises for an Overseer; also, fiue houses in Raleigh for rent.

The Surgeon in charge of Forestville Hospital advertises for servants.

W. W. Woodell offers $100 reward for lost pocket book.

Major Peirce is in want of Shoemakers.

Turner's Almanac for 1865, now ready.

Administrators' Notices.

Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co. will sell a likely negro girl at their Sales Room to-day. Also a negro boy 19 years old.

Capt. W. E. Peirce wants teamsters and stout laborers.

FROM BELOW.—The Tarboro' *Southerner* of the 3d, says all was quiet at Plymouth and Washington. On Wednesday of last week a few yankees went to Washington, but left before night. No yankees have been there since.

Legislative Summary.

In the *Senate*, yesterday, but little was done beyond the transaction of private business, and no great deal of that, an adjournment being carried very shortly after the hour of meeting.

In the *House* a debate, on Mr. Phillips resolutions of remonstrance against Impressments by the Confederate government, consumed almost the entire session. The resolutions were finally adopted, yeas 74 nays 24, and certain amendments to the Militia and Home Guard act adopted.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1864.

The Senate met, pursuant to adjournment, at 11 a. m., and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson of the Presbyterian church.

A few private bills were introduced, and no business being ready for transaction, the Senate shortly after meeting adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House being called to order, Mr. Caldweil of Guilford, introduced a bill to incorporate the Deep River Woolen Mills.

Mr. Lane of Craven, a bill to amend the Charter of the Merchants Bank of Newbern.

A bill to repeal so much of an act providing for the appointment of tax collectors in divers counties, as relates to Mecklenburg county, being before the House on its third reading.

Mr Grier moved it be laid on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 40, nays 49.

Mr Dargan of Anson, moved to so amend the bill as to extend the proposed repeal to Anson county. Agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed.

The bill amendatory of the act for the regulation of the Militia and for Home defense, being before the House,

Mr. Pillips of Orange, moved to further amend by inserting therein, "*public* tanners and shoemakers." Agreed to—yeas 66, nays 24.

Mr. Calloway of Wilkes, wished to know if that provision of the bill exempting the head of a family of six children, covered the case of a man who should marry a widow with that number. (*Laughter.*) If so, he was opposed to the enactment as unduly favoring the widows, leaving the young girls in the after part of the ship. (*Renewed Laughter.*) And if passed the like of widows, with six children that would marry, would never have been seen, and he was opposed to it. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Costner of Lincoln, introduced a proviso, requiring that tanners and shoemakers seeking exemption under the act, should produce the certificate of three respectable, disinterested persons, that they were publicly so employed, and agree to sell or barter half the products of their labors to citizens at schedule prices. Agreed to by a vote of 53 to 22.

Mr. Dargan of Anson, moved to strike out so much of the bill as exempts physicians of five years practise, and insert such as had in 1860 an annual professional income of $1000.

Mr. Cobb moved to lay on the table. Rejected almost unanimously by the House.

Mr. Dargan advocated his amendment and, the vote being taken, it was agreed to.

Mr. McCormick of Harnett, moved to amend further by saying all regular physicians. Agreed to.

Mr. McLean of Harnett, moved a proviso that persons exempted by this act, should nevertheless be called into service by the Governor, when his Excellency should deem the emergency so required.

Mr. Henry of Bertie, thought the General Assembly as good a judge as his Excellency as to who should be exempt, and did not think the Governor desired this power.

Mr. Calloway thought this smelled of a one horse power, (*laughter*) and he was opposed to it. (*Renewed merriment.*)

After some further discussion, the proviso was withdrawn.

Mr. Shepherd moved to exempt overseers for the estates of infants and *femes sole*.

Mr. Carson moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee. Not agreed to, and the bill passed its third reading.

The Special order (Mr. Phillip's resolutions in regard to impressment by the Confederate Government,) was then taken up as follows:

WHEREAS, it is plain principle of justice that all the expenses caused by the present war should be borne by the various citizens in due proportion to their property; and whereas, the prices occasioned by the depreciation of the currency are fairly to be reckoned amongst such expenses; whereas, further, it is equally unjust and unconstitutional for the Confederate Government to appropriate the property of private citizens without just compensation to the owners: Therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the name of the good people of North Carolina, doth solemnly protest against the system now in force throughout this State by which the Confederate Government claims and exercises the power of *impressing* private property at certain nominal rates, arbitrarily established, and known as schedule prices.

Resolved, That this General Assembly takes occasion in this connection to express the opinion that much of the machinery by which the Confederate Government gives effect to the extraordinary measures connected with this war is both galling and ominious, and is well calculated to agitate a people reflecting upon their lineage and former freedom.

Resolved, further, That such experiments upon the temper of this commonwealth have increased, are increasing and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Governor Vance, be requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States; also to our Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before that honorable body.

Mr. Phillips said recent occurrences in the county of Orange had induced him to offer these resolutions. He did not deny the right of impressment, and no State had acquiesced more cheerfully in it than North Carolina, but he did protest against taking private property without paying therefor just compensation. If the greivances complained of were the fault of mere officials, or the result of an insufficent organization of government, they might be borne, but they had been suffered everywhere in the Confederacy and for year after year. He then proceeded to a discussion, *seriatim*, of his resolutions, and said the only question was, whether the Confederate government had violated the principles of right. In support of his position that they had, he instanced the impressment of 160 mules and horses in his county, for which the schedule price, $700, had been paid, when the animals would have brought in market $2100 a piece. This was called impressment but it was taxation, and taxation without the constitutional requirement of being uniform. One third of an article, value was not just compensation. Complaints had become frequent on this subject and in a collection of General Orders issued from the A. & I. G. office reference was made several times to these remonstrances, so that the authorities could not be ignorant of the evils mentioned. He had no hesitation in stamping this conduct as deliberate and in saying that these violations of right were increasing in magnitude. He then proceeded to review the legislation on this subject arguing that the laws provided no redress, and stating that it was a significant fact the people never appealed to the law—feeling that to do so would afford them no relief and serve but to bring down a heavier punishment upon them.

The people were succumbing to these encroachments and it was time to speak out and arouse them to an assertion of their rights. If it were not done all would be lost. It was so in all great struggles; it had been thus in England and was so now. A warning should be given, for remonstrance, memorial, complaint had been in vain. It must be made known that the people were not disposed to endure everything. No man could love a power that wronged him, nor any people love a Government that persistently and deliberately robbed its citizens.

It was a point of honor, too, that these wrongs should not be borne. John Hampden had refused to pay even twenty shillings ship money. It was not so much the amount taken, as the right to take was in question.—He used language of protest and indignation on this subject, but he felt that North Carolina had a double interest in this matter. Her substance was taken from her without just compensation, and how could she pay her taxes—how meet that $9,000 000 she was to raise for State expenses? He struck not at men—a quartermaster was nothing—but he did strike at the system and the Government that carried it on. This impressment injustice was the precursor of a general advance on all our liberties. Were we not to meet this general advance—these successive inroads, and, if not now, when?

He was disposed to maintain the Confederate Government in all its constitutiona privileges but felt opposed to any encroachment.

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, said there were some grounds taken by the gentleman from Orange, on which he took no issue with him. He was prepared, too, he would say, to vote for his preamble. He believed fully in the right of this, of any government to impress, but he believed as firmly that the subject should receive just compensation for property impressed. But, while thus striking hands with the gentleman on some of the points he had made, there were others on which he must dissent from him. He could not approve the tone in which the matter had been discussed, and deplored such expressions as that the government had been guilty of "robbery," and that the people of North Carolina were torpid and needed arousing. The statement, too, that it was not patriotism but a feeling of despair, and a knowledge that they could obtain no redress that kept the people quiet, was something to be regretted. And he regretted, too, that the gentleman had spoken of the Confederate Government as though it were a foreign power, and had dwelt upon the wrongs it perpetrated and the oppression it exercised. The President did not make it; nor Congress. It was our government. We had made it and its fortune and fate were the same as our own. Why then speak of robbery, lawlessness, despotism, and strides toward power? Never in his votes, speeches or actions would he do anything to warn the people against it. No incitement to arouse them was required. They knew their own interest best, and he would say if the gentleman were to go to the house of mourning—where the widow, perhaps was lamenting the loss of her first born or youngest, slain in battle—he would find the spirit one of quiet, faithful, due submission to what the laws and fate of war had added to a bitter lot.

He did not approve, it is true, of everything the government had done, but it was our government, the President was our President, and there was no choice but between it and one he hoped every man in North Carolina held to be detestable. The system of schedule prices had occasioned many hardships. It might in the future be the cause of wrongs. He knew this from the state of things in his own county of Cumberland, but he still could not sympathize with the gentleman's warmth. North Carolina was a part of the Confederate States—her destiny and fortune were the same and how could she separate herself?

In conclusion, to do away with what in the resolutions he could not agree with, he would move that the second and third resolutions be stricken out.

Mr. Grissom said one thing was certainly evident, and that was, that patriotism had sadly waned from the day when from fifty to sixty regiments volunteered in North Carolina, till now when men are as eager to keep in bomb-proof places. There was a cause for this and one of the strongest reasons he found in the subject of Impressment. Something must be done, for besides impressment we had a tithing system, and were threatened with a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, a taking of the Reserves from the State, and the institution of a political Supreme court with appellate jurisdiction.

Mr. Sharpe of Iredell, followed on the same side, declaring that this question was both "galling" and "ominous" as the resolutions declared, and why not say so? If it was not "galling," what was? [Sensation.] if not "ominous," what could be? If we were to have a master, what matter who that master was?

Mr. Calloway gave some instances of oppression in his county, saying his people had been disarmed under a pretence that the guns were wanted when such was not the case, and that the squirrels were devastating the corn which the guns that should have kept them under were lying in neglected piles, the government having had really no more use for them than a cow has with side pockets.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Phillips said because this was our government was the very reason we should speak out against abuses, and as to the terms employed, where he believed a thing was robbery he would so call it.

The vote being then taken on the proposition to strike out the second and third sections resulted unfavorably thereto, by yeas 44, nays 55.

The question then recurring on the preamble and resolutions, they were adopted as introduced: by yeas 74, nays 24, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Asheworth, Banks, Beam, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Costner, Cowles, Craig, Cunningham, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, Enloe, Faucette, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Harrington, Harrison, Hawes, Headen J. H., Headen W. J., Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston, Jordan, Le vis, Lyle, Mann, McCormick, McGehee, McMillan, Morisey, Murphy, Murrill, Patterson, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Powell, Reinhardt, Riddick, Rogers, Russ, Russell, Sharpe, Shipp, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Strong, Waugh, Wheeler, Young.

NAYS—Baxter, Cobb, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Dargan, Duke, Erwin, Faison, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harriss, Hassell, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Little, Love, McLean, Outterbridge, Patton, Pool, Shepherd, Smith of Duplin.

The House then adjourned.

For the Confederate.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the officers of the 66th North Carolina Troops, Kirkland's (late Martin's) brigade, held at their camp near Richmond, Va., on the 29th ultimo, to take into consideration and pass suitable resolutions on the death of Lieut. JACKSON A. KINSEY, Co. F, 66th Regiment North Carolina Troops, who was killed in the trenches in front of Petersburg, Va., on the 30th day of July, 1864, Colonel J. H. Nethercutt was called to the Chair and Lieutenant S. W. Venters, Co. I, and Lieutenant W. W. Cherry, Co. H, requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, viz: Captain W. J. Rasberry, Co. F, Captain A. G. Faucett, Co. A, and Captain W. T. Robinson, Co. D, who, after a short retirement, introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Another sacrifice on the altar of liberty has been made; another martyr, from scenes of carnage and desolation, being imposed by a relentless and despicable enemy, to a haven of peace and happiness has departed; and,

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our brother-in-arms, Lieut. JACKSON A. KINSEY, Co. F, 66th North Carolina Troops, we must and do meekly submit to His will; nevertheless, we deeply feel the irreparable loss in His All-wise decree, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Kinsey, the service has lost one among its most efficient officers, North Carolina one among her most gallant sons, and this regiment a representative whose place cannot be filled.

Resolved, That Lieut. Kinsey, by his urbane and courteous demeanor, his chivalrous department and soldierly bearing, had won for himself the respect and admiration of his fellow officers and the love of those over whom he had command, and his memory will occupy the most prominent place in our remembrance, believing that our loss is his gain and that he died not

"Without one cheerful beam of hope,
Or spalk of glimmering day."

Resolved, That while with heart-felt sorrow we deplore the loss of our brother in arms, we, with deep humility bow to the decree of Him who doeth all things well, earnestly hoping that the shedding of his blood may redound to our country's good.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our beloved comrade, with the earnest prayer that God in His mercy may send them a panacea to soothe their broken hearts.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Goldsbaro' Daily State Journal and the Raleigh Confederate, with the request that they publish the same.

COL. J. H. NETHERCUTT, Ch'm.
Lieut. S. W. VENTERS, Co. I, } Sec's.
Lieut. W. W. CHERRY, Co. H, }

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, December 3, 1864.

The Senate was not in session, to-day having adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The special order being a bill reported from the Committee on the Judiciary—to sequestrate the property of persons who have or may flee the country to avoid military duty—was postponed until Monday next, in the morning hour.

When, on motion of Mr. Foote, the House went into secret session.

[On the day previous, the resolutions of Mr. Foote on the subject of peace, were laid on the table, by a vote of 63 ayes to 13 nays.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Bell of Ga; Boyce of South Carolina; Colyar of Tennessee: Cruikshank of Alabama; Footé of Tennessee; Fuller of North Carolina; Gilmer of North Carolina; Lampkin of Georgia; J. M. Leach of North Carolina; Logan of North Carolina; McMullen of Virginia; Ramsey of North Carolina; Smith of North Carolina. W. T. Leach of North Carolina was absent, we presume.]

BARRINGERS' BRIGADE.—Referring to the fight on the 27th October, a correspondent dating from the cavalry outposts, Petersburg lines, November 16, writes to the Charlotte (N. C.) *Times*, as follows:

In this engagement our brigade (Barringer's) acted a conspicuous and most important part; it alone held in check a whole corps of the enemy's infantry for several hours, when General Barringer advanced upon them, and attacked them about night with great impetuosity, and drove them in confusion from a well selected position.—North Carolina may well be proud of such troops, and the gallant officer who leads them. They have established the reputation of being the backbone of the cavalry of this army.

We learn that the deserters and tories from Tennessee, about 75 strong, made a raid into Mitchell county, in this State, and robbed about twenty of our citizens of all their stock, money and clothing, broke up and destroyed all they could, killed Stuart A. Buchanan and abused and beat R. N. Penland. The loss is estimated at about $1000,000. They also captured and carried off some of our Home Guard. Cannot a stop be put to these outrages? If the State authorities cannot do so under existing laws—will not the Legislature make some provision by which it can be done, or appeal to the Confederate government?—*Conservative.*

RAID ON PIEDMONT SPRINGS.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

We learn from the Route Agent on the Western Road, that a tory raid was made on Piedmont Springs, in Burke county, on the night of the 29th November, resulting in a serious loss of property to Mr. Lindsay, the proprietor of the Springs. There were 20 persons in the company. They spent the night at the Springs, faring well, and did not make known their business until after breakfast next morning. They captured two waggons and teams, and pillaged the place of all movable propeaty. The Springs are 15 miles of Morganton.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—No change in the situation here within the last few days. The enemy has pulled down the most of the dwelling houses between Petersburg and City Point, to build winter quarters for his troops. Heavy cannonading kept up on the left to-day, without result

Confedrate Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—In the Senate a bill was reported from the Military Committee, to provide for employment of free negroes and slaves to work on fortifications, and perform other labors connected with the defense of the country.

The bill makes all free negroes between 18 and 50 liable to such prescribed, (so the dispatch reads) and authorizes the Secretary of War to hire or impress thirty thousand slaves between 18 and 45, East of the Mississippi river and ten thousand West.

Resolutions were reported from the same Committee requiring State Legislatures to reduce the number of exemptions, which were considered and rejected. House went into secret session soon after being called to order yesterday.

J. M. Leach of N. C., submitted a resolution opposing the suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus. Mr. Russell thereupon moved to go into secret session; agreed to. Yeas, 53; nays, 34.

No Yankee papers received to day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, the 7th of December, a Likely NEGRO GIRL, 17 years old, a good Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and fair Cook. Also, 1 NEGRO BOY, 19 years old.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.
dec 7-d1t Auct. & Commission Merchants.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER, for the year 1865. He must be beyond the conscript age, and must come well recommended for sobriety. A wounded soldier with a discharge from the army preferred.

FABIUS J. HAYWOOD.
dec 7 dtf

HOUSES TO RENT.

I have FIVE HOUSES to rent for the year 1865. CASH, or notes with good security, required.
dec 7-d1f FABIUS J. HAYWOOD.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh, Dec. 6th, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE (3) NO. 1 TEAMSTERS, for Capt. S. S Kirkland, A. Q. M., Hillsboro', N. C.

Six (6) Stout Laborers to bale Forage for J. J. Minetree, Ag't Q. M. Department, Raleigh, N. C.

Pay $37.50 per month, medical attendance and rations. W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.
dec 7-d6t

SERVANTS WANTED!

I wish to hire, for the ensuing year, a number of good Servants, Cooks and Washer-women, for service at General Hospital No. 14, Wake Forest, N. C.

Parties having hands of the above description to hire, will please address

M. J. DEROSSET,
Surgeon in charge,
dec 7 eodtilljan1 Wake Forest, N. C.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

I lost on the night of the 5th instant, my Pocket-Book, containing some very valuable papers and money. One note on Wm. Riley for $1,000, four notes on Thomas Howell, for amount not exactly recollected; and $128 in Confederate money: Soldier's pay papers in favor of Nathan Carpenter, for $371, and a good many other papers not recollected. The drawers of the notes and the Quarter Master, are notified not to pay the same to any one but myself.

I will pay One Hundred Dollars for the recovery of the Pocket-Book and papers, and the finder can have the money besides.

W. W. WOODELL,
Raleigh, Dec 7-d1t

WANTED.

OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M.,
Raleigh, 6th Dec. 1864.

I NEED GOOD SHOE MAKERS.—All Surgeons of Examining Boards, who may find such experts unfit for duty in the field, are requested to order the parties to report to me for duty in Government Shops.

W. W. PEIRCE,
dec 7-d3t Maj. & Q. M.

Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Citizen, Conservative, Progress and Standard copy 3 times.

NOW READY.

Turner's N. C. Almanac for 1865.

PRICE—Per single copy $ 1.00
" Dozen " 9.00
" Hundred " 60.00
" Thousand " 500.00

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, December 7, 1864-d2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman, Sr., late of Halifax county, and formerly of Washington county, dec'd. at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at November Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Persons indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment.

dec 7- SWAIN S. NORMAN, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman, Jr., late of Halifax county, and formerly of Washington county, decead, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at Nov'r Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

dec 7- WM. J. NORMAN, Adm'r.

WANTED.

To hire for the ensuing year, at General Hospital No. 1, Kittrell's Springs, N. C,

COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS,

male or female.

Persons wishing to hire their servants, will apply immediately, to

H. F. BUTT,
Surgeon in charge.
Kittrell's Springs, N. C., Dec. 1-eod13t